NEW YORK HERALD

EROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD. Published every day in the year.

WEEKLY HERALD—One gollar per year, free of post-NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office money orders, and where notther of three can be precured sand the money in a replaced letter. All money remitted at fisk of sender. In order to insure attention subscribers wishing their address changed must give their old as well as their new address.

All business, news letters or tolog apple despatches must be addressed New York Harato.

Letters and packages should be properly scaled. Rejected communications will not be returned.

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—
NO. 46 FLEET STREET
PARIS OFFICE—A0 AVENUE DE L'OPERA
AAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

44TH YEAR......NO. 283

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION. THALIA THEATRE DER ZIGEUNER AQUARIUM-MERRY TUNERS-PINAFORE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-GIROPLE-GIROPLA NIRLO'S GARDEN-ENCHANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-HOBBUS. HOPELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE-THE FRENCH SPE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-MY PARTNER WALLACK'S-CONTEMPT OF COURT. GRUMANIA THEATRE-GROSS FRUER GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE MIGHTY DOLLAR WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE-BRIC 4-BRAC. STANDARD PHEATRE-MERCHANT OF VENICE. ABREY'S PARK THEATRE-OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. ABERLE'S THEATRE-VARIETY. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-NO-PINAFORE. DALY'S THEATRE-DIVORCE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC-FAUST. HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-ROYAL FAVORITE

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm. To-morrow it will be

warm, with increasing cloudiness. WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- Stocks were somewhat duller, but prices ruled higher. Money was a little more stringent, the rate for call loans on stock being 6 to 7 per cent. Governments were firm and other bonds were active and buoyant. Exchange was quiet and un-

STATE POLITICS seemed to get around the bulb of the thermometer yesterday.

SOME PECULIAR FEATURES of the triangular gubernatorial contest are noted in our letter

from Orange county. ONE MORE BRISK FIGHT in city affairs. This time it is between the Dock Commissioners and the Captain of the Port.

FRESHMEN BEAT SOPHOMORES in the "rush" at Williams College; a year of routine study weakens a young man's muscles terribly.

Why Does the Board of Health maintain a noxions, offensive pool between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth streets, near Second avenue! No one else wants it there except undertakers of the most depraved sort.

A SIGNIFICANT but grim indication of the requirements of the fever infected districts is found in the case of Sheriff Green, of Concordia, whose coffin was made and his grave dug before he began to recover.

AT NEWMARKET YESTERDAY another of Mr. Santord's horses, Mirth, won a maiden plate, beating quite neatly a large field. She is a full sister of Monitor, who on the first day of the present meeting at Jerome Park lowered the colors of the famous three-year-old Spendthrift in the Jerome Stakes.

THE DELICITE yesterday over the execution of a Molly Maguire was indecent and disgraceful, but it must be admitted, in explanation of the offence, that the organization to which the criminal belonged kept a whole community in terror for years. So the sentiment that caused the expressions was only natural.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.-That unusual event, a conviction by court martial, has recently transpired at West Point, and considering the character of the offence, the previous good record of the convicted man and the extent of the punishment inflicted, as described in our correspondence from that place, it is to be hoped

BRAZIL is reported to be willing to subsidize a Canadian line of steamers. She would undoubtedly do the same for American vessels, but n subsidy at each end of the line is what our speculators in marine transportation will work for while our less greedy and more businesslike neighbors of the North start their ships and secure the trade that the United States might

THE HERALD has never professed to be any thing but a newspaper, and has considered it sufficient honor to daily inform hundreds of thousands of people upon what is going on throughout the world. When, however, a good Baptist, who is also a doctor of divinity, states, as one did yesterday in the course of some remarks about the change in the African King Mtesa's ways, that the paper has been indirectly doing effective missionary work, respect for the cloth forbids that we should deny the charge.

SPEGEANT JASPER, who was the subject of a very successful centennial celebration at Sarannah yesterday, was an extraordinary man. Under a gailing fire from a British fleet he replaced on the parapet of old Fort Moultrie the colors which had been shot away; but this is not his greatest claim to distinction, for he is the only American soldier on record as having declared bimself unqualified for promotion. It is mosmall honor either, even to a dead hero, to be the occasion of remarks as patriotic as those of General Gordon yesterday when he urged that each section of the country should manifest a hearty, affectionate pride in all the others.

THE WEATHER. - The storm centre in the Northwest has remained almost stationary during the last twenty-four hours. The high pres sure along the Atlantic coast has moved southward and is now over the South Atlantic States. Unusually high temperature Prevails broughout the country, especially in the Northwestern States. Abundant rain has fallen in the Gulf States and Florida, and light showers were experienced throughout the lake region. The weather has been fair in the central valley districts and cloudy in the lower lake regions and the New England States. Brisk and oceasional high winds prevailed in the Western districts; in the lake regions and along the Atlantic coast they were fresh. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be fair and warm. To-morrow it will be warm, with fuereasing cloudiness.

The Massachusetts Canvass.

The political cards in Massachusetts all are dealt, the last of six successive conventions has put up its ticket this week, and, in the words of Charles Lamb's Mrs. Battle, we may say that there is "a clear fire and a clean hearth," and now for "the rigor of the game." Three of these conventionsthose of the greenbackers, of one and by far the most numerous faction of the democrats, and of the self-styled independents, who really are a faction of the republicans have adopted General Butler for their candidate for Governor; the regular republicans have nominated Mr. John D. Long, a young Boston lawyer and politician, not herotofore known outside of his State; the regular democrats have selected Mr. John Quincy Adams upon whom to throw away their votes, and there is also a temperance or "prohibitionist" candidate. The only real contest, of course, is between General Butler and Mr. Long, with chances which at the present stage of the canvass seem pretty evenly balanced. The other two tickets are merely subsidiary. As soon as the Ohio election gets out of

the way this apparently complicated and really simple Massachusetts broil will grow more interesting and attract more general attention. Not because any possible result of it is likely to make the electoral vote of the State doubtful next year, for Massachusetts is quite as sure to be republican in the Presidential election as Kentucky is to be democratic. None of the speechmakers in Mr. Long's behalf addresses the same argument to dissatisfied republicans there which is so potent here in behalf of Mr. Cornell, that it is necessary for the party to vote solidly in 1879 in order to show the country its ability to carry the State in 1880. On General Butler's side, by deliberate intention, the debate is rigorously limited to local matters, having no direct relation to national affairs. Probably he will not hazard a public acceptance of the nomination of the greenbackers, lest he may thereby trespass from this policy. If he is elected his success will not justify a pretence that his constituents are not as sound defenders of specie resumption as any community in the Union. The real interest of the canvass arises from three sources :-First, from General Butler's peculiar personality; second, from the proof his capacity to create a powerful personal party for a temporary purpose affords of the present slackness of all political ties, and, third, from its demonstration of a great change in the character and distribution of the population of Massachusetts within the brief limit of one generation.

Mephistopheles certainly is an interesting character, whether on the mimie stage or in real life, and among all American politicians, past or present, General Butler has the best claims to that title. Like his prototype he seems to keep a devil's record of the faults and foibles, deceits and desires, ambitions and anxieties of men whom he may have occasion to encounter, cons it frequently, indexes it carefully, and whenever they cross his path he has only to ransack his memory or refer to an unsavory pigeonhole for material to attack them as enemies, win them as associates or subvert them into instruments. In the Middle Ages persons who worked by such means were supposed by the superstitious to possess supernatural powers-indeed to be embodiments of the Evil One himself; and perhaps there is a better foundation for such a belief than our age will admit. However that may be, an analysis of General Butler's career will show how very much methods of this sort have contributed to most of its successes. Notoriously they have been largely employed in rallying his present political dollowing. A correspondent of the BERALD not long ago described the Butler combination in Massachusetts accurately as Adullamites, comprising "every one that is in distress, every one that is in debt and every one that is discontented." It is difficult to conceive that any meritorious reform of a State government can result from the success of such a combination as this, and yet it would be unfair to ignore that there are a great many fair minded men among General Butler's supporters, who think that the experiment is worth trying as a nauseous alterant. The rule of the republicans in Massachusetts has been uninterrapted for a quarter of a century. The year 1875 was no exception, for although there was then a democratic Governor be was hedged about with a republican Counand a republican Legislature. So long a period of absolute power indurated abuses of administration very like those which are potent arguments for displacing the republican party from charge of the government of the nation. All the avenues to political preferment are barred against everybody save such as a regency selects for admission, and the section of General Butler's supporters to which we now are referring deems it over-nice to refrain from breaking down these barriers out of disgust or dislike for any efficient instrument which

offers itself for the purpose. This deep seated and honest desire for a political change in Massachusetts is especially strong in the cities, and in them accordingly the strength of the Butler party is greatest, and herein is manifested the great change that has occurred in the character of the population since the period of republican rule began. The Massachusetts cities now comprise nearly if not quite half of the inhabitants of the State. The relative numerical strength of rural Massachusetts has greatly waned in twenty-five years, and with it has waned the relative political strength of the republicans. Much the largest portion of naturalized voters and of resides in the centres of dense population, engaged in business or labor peculiar to municipalities. Until a very recent time it was rare to find anywhere in Massachusetts a farmer whose ancestors for several generations back were not native to the soil. This municipal element of the population the republican party never has suc-

aptly described as a combat between city and country.

Whether or not the contest results in making General Butler Governor, it is scarcely possible that it will change the control of the Legislature, and if it does not the republicans at their worst will be merely rebuked, and not overthrown: The reason for this improbability consists in the more extensive distribution of their local majorities than of his. It was illustrated last year, when, casting less than fifty-three per cent of the popular vote for Governor, they nevertheless elected thirtyfour of the forty Senators, and just about the same proportion of the Representatives. With precisely such inconsistencies we in New York are familiar. A heavy majority for the general democratic State ticket here by no means assures the election of a democratic Legislature. But there is no doubt that the success of General Butler alone. even with a Legislature strongly in opposition, would make a deep and permanent impression upon the government and the politics of his State. It is not inconceivable that he might manage its executive affairs wisely and well. Certainly if he should fail to do so it would not be from lack of experience and capacity.

Mr. Parnell's Appeal.

No people give so generously as the poorer Irish people, and no one is so often asked to give as they. Here comes Mr. Parnell with a new appeal to the pockets which are ever open, and which, in our judgment, are too open for their owner's good. Mr. Parnell appeals to the Irish in America for money to help the suffering tenant farmers in Ireland. The HERALD asks its Irish readers in America to consider a moment before they obey their first generous impulse and empty their pockets into Mr. Parnell's lap.

What good, what substantial, lasting good, is going to be done with the money they are asked for? There is no doubt of the suffering; but will it be cured-will it even be in any important degree alleviated by any possible sum the Irish in America may, in their free hearted way, contribute? It will not. The money, a part of the hard earnings of a great many hard working men and women, will be wasted. We do not mean to say that it will be stolen; we mean that, applied as Mr. Parnell and his associates mean to apply it, it will serve no good purpose.

Why did the Irish in this country come hither? Because they hoped to better their condition; and they have universally done so. Because they felt that every dollar they placed or earned here was of far greater benefit to them and to their children than if it were placed in Ireland. Because here they are free men, the equals of every man, while there they are subjects. Why, then, should they subscribe money to keep their friends in Ireland? Why not far better

raise money to bring them over here? Why pay out of their scanty earnings to begin a hopeless attempt at reforming land laws in Ireland, when here, in the United States, are millions of acres open to settlement, without price, and where the farmer is nobody's tenant, but where "he ploughs the soil who owns the soil he ploughs?" We advise the Irish to raise money, but for a very different purpose. Let them subscribe to bring their friends and relatives over here to the United States and to establish them here on the public lands. Every dollar they spend in this way will help not only the men and women brought over but those who remain as well : for emigration is the only real cure for the condition of Ireland.

which can be accomplished by well concerted and systematic emigration from Ireland on a great scale that we should be glad to see Mr. Parnell's appeal met by an organized movement o raise money to bring over thousands of Irish tenant farmers and settle them on Western lands. Toward such a movement, in good hands, thousands of Americans would subscribe, and it would not be difficult, with proper effort, to confer a real boon on Ireland and at the same time increase the happiness and brighten the future of a great number of Irish families who would come to this country.

That we recommend as the best, the wisest answer to Mr. Parnell's appeal. To give money to him for his purposes would be to waste it.

We Cannot Consent.

Notwithstanding our congratulations to the World upon its recent improvements in enterprise and circulation we really cannot grant it the monopoly it requests of the communications of Brevet Colonel Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Theatre, by excluding them totally from our own columns. The Colonel is a high authority upon topics of music and of war. The public looks to the HEEALD for the latest and fullest intelligence on these subjects, and we cannot surrender such an expert exclusively to our ambitious neighbor. Nor should we, in the interest of peace and good will. The solitary contribution which the World has extracted from the Brevet Colonel, and which, in spite of his disclaimer, arouses its cupidity for more, has already excited an exasperation between himself and the testy Max Maretzek which needs only to be pushed a little further on either side for serious consequences to ensue. There can be no doubt of the valor of a brevet colonel, of Her Majesty's Theatre, who has manouvred four thousand men at Aldershott with the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Donegal and Lord Bury. As to Brigadier Max, of our native American opera, he has often afforded his proofs. voters whose parents were of foreign birth Personal combats, like suicides, are epidemical. This Maretzek-Mapleson difficuity follows close on the heels of the affair of Lawson and Labouchère. The Canada line is only four hundred miles distant to Niagara, and less than that by way of Rouse's Point. The HERALD strenuously counsels moderation and reconciliation, and deems it highly dangerous to intrust ceeded in assimilating. It constitutes the the World with a repetition of publications main body of General Butler's forces. In of a kind two or three more of which might

Mapleson's Italian opera company and deprive New York of the chief musical attraction of the season, besides annihilating the possibility of a renewal of native opera by Brigadier Maretzek under more favorable circumstances than attended his late ex- that no one can foretell the merits or fate of imously. If this excellent precedent is periment in that line.

Ausgespiett!

Among the most apt of President Lincoln's many telling similes is the one he employed when, after the issuance of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, some weak friends undertook to convince him of its impolicy. After listening to their arguments, with his customary air of languid patience, he drily replied:-"Well, it seems to me that all that powder was fired off before the proclamation." There could not be a happier illustration of the futility of repeating spent arguments after the occasion is past to which they were pertinent. We commend this admirable simile to Senator Conkling, with our respectful compliments, and caution him against the mistake of supposing that the same burnt powder will serve for the tenth or twentieth discharge of the same park of artillery.

We object to the everlasting repetition of the same stale arguments. We cannot quite decline to print the speeches of a statesman of the great mark of Mr. Conkling; but when he merely thrashes over the old straw we must frankly say to him that there is a conflict between our sense of what is due to his reputation and a sense of what is due to our readers. We willingly print a great deal from Mr. Wendell Phillips because there is always something fresh and ingenious in the treatment if not in the ideas, and Mr. Phillips makes frequent excursions into new fields of thought. But Senator Conkling's Brooklyn speech is so close a reproduction of what he and others have so often said before that readers will be too upt to regard it as "weary, flat, stale and unprofitable."

We object to the matter of Mr. Conkling's speech simply because it tends to keep alive the sectional politics which he affects to deprecate. All the arguments he employs are ausgespielt-"played out," in fact. They were arguments which many years ago were pertinent-now they are ausgespielt. Mr. Conkling and his party are wrong.

The way to extinguish the sectional issue is not by harping perpetually on the old discord, but by starting new subjects of interest to every part of the country. We might have had secession in 1833 if President Jackson had not been engaged in his great struggle with the Bank of the United States, which kept the public mind so occupied that the other Southern States did not rally to the nullification flag borne aloft by South Carolina. An old quarrel is soonest smothered by diverting attention from it, not by continning to discuss it. General Grant evinced sagacity when, soon after the close of the war, he tavored a march to Mexico by federal and Confederate soldiers to drive out Maximilian. There was a different way of disposing of Maximilian; but if a war to maintain the Monroe doctrine had been justifiable General Grant judged rightly as to its pacifying effect in our internal politics. That was the conception of a soldier at a time when General Grant was merely a soldier; but trained civilians like the republican statesmen should be able to devise some policy which would dwarf and eclipse the sectional issue without resorting to a foreign war. The country needs new objects of interest capable of culisting its enthusiasm. It is not creditable to Mr. Conkling, not creditable to the other statesmen of a and against you. party which has been so long in power that they are still spinning round and round in the same old circle instead of advancing to some new policy in the line of national progress. To borrow another of Mr. Lincoln's pat comparisons, such statesmen are "augers that won't bore," although in the social sense of the word (we beg Mr. Conkling's pardon) they do "bore" us more than we can express.

The Press and the Theatres.

Elsewhere we give space to a remonstrance against certain alleged evils and wrongs in theatrical criticism by one of the most successful and experienced of living playwrightsand managers. Mr. Boucleault's complaint against the critics is not that they are ignorant, but that they are prejudiced, and he does not hesitate to add that their prejudices are of a character which can be overcome-not by the merits of a play, but by the money of a manager, an just as Governor Robinson did yours. author or an actor. It has become necessary, he says, to secure the favor of certain newspaper critics or to avoid their rage "by the sop of advertisement or a more direct tribute;" and for his part he declares that he will no longer submit to such terms, either here or in London or Paris, in which two cities the system he exposes has greater power, it seems, than in New York. He proposes, we understand, to tollow this declaration of independence by a refusal to advertise in certain of the city journals, on the general ground that when a play is advertised in four newspapers-say the HERALD, the Sun, the Telegram and the Graphic that sufficiently reaches the playgoing public. The expense of advertising largely in all the city journals is too great a drain upon the theatres, and brings no corresponding returns, he holds, and he chooses, in any case, to use his own judgment in this as in other parts of his busi-

There is some plain speech in Mr. Boucicault's remonstrance, but we have reason to believe that it is deserved. The truth is that the business of theatrical criticism has long been intrusted, in a number of journals here and in Europe, to persons not only incapable of performing the duty properly, but who use the great power with which they are foolishly intrusted by their superiors to gratify their own prejudices or for their private gain. We do not, of course, pretend that there have been no exceptions to this, but we do say they have been few in number. In this city the business of theatrical criticism was at one time handed over to a set of "oyster house critics." who met after the play to unite, over too great an abundance of rum one sense this political canvass may be decimate the whole of Brevet Colonel and water, upon the verdict they

ago abolished the office of theatrical critic, because the absurdity and admitted by the most experienced managers critic; the point of view of the audience is, as every manager knows, that on which he depends and to which he submits, and in its manner of discussing or reporting upon plays the Herald has found it for the interest of the public to have them looked at, not from the manager's, not from the favorite actor's, not from the author's standpoint, all of which are necessarily partial, but from the point of view of the audience.

In the HEBALD office, therefore, there is no stated theatrical critic, authorized to praise or damn, as he may be moved by friendship, enmity, dyspepsia or other private reasons. One of several gentlemen is detailed to attend the representation; he does not know of this detail beforehand; he has no opportunity to make elaborate preparations; he receives his notice in the afternoon, and in the evening he goes and takes his place among the audience; he is to all intents and purposes one of that body, and his report of the play is the judgment of one of the audience, of an intelligent listener who is entitled to speak and does speak the voice of the general public.

That, it seems to us, is the only kind of theatrical criticism which is of importance either to the public, the party having the largest interest, or to the manager, actors and author. It is not controlled by the whims, the prejudices or the private interests of an individual; and, while it informs the public and tells that precisely what it wants to know, it at the same time enables the manager and other persons privately interested to judge most effectively of the success of their work.

The other system, "the oyster house critic" system, is pretty fully described in Mr. Boucicault's letter. He speaks from a wide and long experience, and we need add nothing to what he says. But we make the suggestion to him and to other managers that somewhere in every journal, whatever its character may be, there is always a supreme authority to which they may appeal against the critic. Why not try this appeal? In every newspaper there must be some head who desires to do right and who will resent and punish wrongdoing in his subordinates.

Look Here, Mr. Kelly.

Mr. John Kelly is about to begin his canvass of the interior of the State. He will speak to a great many people, and before he sets out we desire to say a few plain words to him.

Whatever you may say in your speeches, Mr. Kelly, you cannot afford to abuse Governor Robinson. Your grievance against him is not of a kind which it becomes you to expose. When you first announced in the Herald your opposition to the Governor's renomination the HERALD warned you to stand upon that opposition, but to avoid giving your reasons for it. Your grievance against the Governor is that he chose to be Governor and not to let you dictate to him his course. Your anger was roused against him because he preferred to follow his own conscience and not your commands. You required him to sign a bill and he vetoed it. You tried to impose your will on him and he would not have it. That is not a matter in which you can hope for the sympathy of the public. On the contrary, every honest and honorable voter will be on the Governor's side

Your highest ambition, Mr. Kelly, is to be regarded by the public as an honest, honorable man; stubborn and self-willed. perhaps, but honest and devoted to the public good as you see it. The HEBALD has done a good deal to help you to this reputation which you desire, and the HERALD now warns you that you cannot hope to rise by attempting to break down, with vulgar abuse, a public officer, perhaps as stubborn and self-willed as you, but certainly as honest and honorable, and as earnestly devoted to the public good. This matter has gone far enough. In your two papers and in your various utterances you have spoken of Governor Robinson in language which has, as the HERALD has repeatedly hinted to you, injured you and offended against the public taste. Everybody knows that had you been Governor of New York you would have seorned the attempted dictation of the city's Comptroller,

You were beaten in the Convention and now you are trying to destroy your party. It is not wise in you, Mr. Kelly, Your ambitious attempt to set yourself up as a kind of feudal chief in the city of New York comes too late. You cannot maintain a separate little sovereignty of your own here; the people, regardless of party in the State, will resent it. Even now the alliance you have made with the republican leaders, and by which you hope to establish your supremacy over the city government while you defeat your party in the State, injures your allies in the public esteem. It will hurt you far more. You may destroy your party, but it will be at the expense of your reputation. You want to stand before the public as "Honest John Kelly," but your present course places you before it as an ambitious, unscrupulous bargainer-as one who seeks only his personal ascendancy, and who will sacrifice every public interest, every party bond, to secure his own personal ends. No public man can hold this character and succeed and least of all you, Mr. Kelly, who, aside from that honesty and public spirit which you have claimed for yourself, have few or no other qualities to win for you the esteem or the confidence of the public.

You are going to canvass the State. Be careful, Mr. Kelly, that your intemperate vituperation does not react against you and ruin you. You never stood in a more critical position in your life.

The Judicial Vacancies.

There are several important judicial places to be filled by popular election in this county next month. Must they necessarily be counters in the political game which is playing between the republicans

should give. The Henaud some years and the two factions of the democrats? Upon the occasion of filling the last vacancy that occurred in the Supreme Court both wrong of the system were seen. It is parties harmonized upon one nomination and Judge Brady was elected almost unana new play. The audience is the only true disregarded and partisan politics now are to control the choice of magistrates who. above all others, should be independent of the politicians, it will be the most disreputable feature of the canvass. No man is fit to be a judge who owes his nomination to political partisanship. In view of the negotiations which are going on among the politicians concerning the formation of county tickets it is higherime for the independent lawyers of New York to speak out upon this subject.

Captain Dodge's Colored Cavalry.

The splendid behavior of the negro troops which held the advance in the relieving force sent to Captain Payne will make it seem an impertinence to talk any more of "niggers." A race who fight so gallantly as soldiers did not lose their manhood while they were slaves, or if they lost a part of it the lost part has been quickly recovered in a state of freedom. It is a great deal to be said of any class of men that they fight with consummate bravery. Even the Indians, whose proud and independent spirit never submitted to the yoke of slavery, have not shown greater courage and steadiness than Captain Dodge's colored cavalry did when they made their way into the beleaguered camp of Captain Payne. We hope that in such necessary wars as may arise our government will give negro soldiers every reasonable opportunity to exhibit their qualities. ing could be more salutary both in giving them a just confidence in themselves and enlisting the public sympathy in their welfare. Besides, men who can go through the ordeal of battle without flinching are capable of defending themselves if driven to extremities, and a realizing sense of this truth will be profitable to those who still measure the negro by what he was in slavery.

The Huascar Changes Hands. One needs not to have sided with Peru in

the unhappy South American war to be sorry that the gallant ship Huascar has been captured by the Chileans. Something that seemed to be luck, but probably was competent management, has suddenly placed this vessel among the most famous that American waters have known. She was as irrepressible as our own Essex, under Porter, nearly seventy years ago, or the famous Essex which another Porter managed half a century later. No work was too great or too small for her. She did not object to finding ships as big as herself and battering them to pieces, but neither did she disdain to raise blockades, capture the enemy's merchantmen, sink coal droghers and launches, cut telegraph cables and make herself generally useful. Whether she will maintain her old reputation now that she is in other hands is greatly to be doubted, for commanders as able as Grau are not plenty, even in nations possessing large navies, and second or third rate officers are about as afraid of a vessel like the Huascar as the enemy is. Peru will try to console herself with the thought that the vessel's record was not captured with her, but still remains for the nation to be proud of. Such a loss, however, cannot easily be repaired, and we are hardly likely to hear soon again of any dashing operations along the Pacific coast by the Peruvians.

Our Paris Correspondent-Mr. lingshead and the Saturday Ro-

We printed yesterday a short communication from Mr. John Hollingshead, manager of the Gaiety Theatre, in London, which referred in terms more direct than polite to the account our Paris correspondent wrote in August last of the general results of the trip to London of the artists of the Comédie Française. Mr. Hollingshead says "there is not a particle of truth in the statements made in the article," and he proceeds to declare that, for his part, he had treated the company "with the greatest courtesy and liberality;" that he had always given them seats "when there were any to spare," the last being, of course, that there were never any in that condition; and, finally, that he had actually bestowed upon the whole company a steamboat excursion-on real water, no doubt-and a real dinner. He further expresses his lofty opinion that the consideration what sort of treatment the artists received in London is an affair of "trumpery importance."

How thoroughly the spirit of this coarse and impertment epistle sustains the allegations the writer pretends to deny our readers can only understand by having recalled to memory the character of the correspondence referred to; for life is too full for readers of newspapers to remember with satisfactory distinctness in October what was read for an hour in August. Our correspondent wrote on August 19 to announce that the company was again in "its good city of Paris, which it should never have left," and to give some reasons for the opinion he thus coupled with the statement of an interesting fact. He referred to the splendor of the descent upon England, to the great successes, to the boasts of the artists that the two months spent in England "were the happiest of their lives," and so forth ; but he said that under all this apparent satisfaction there was a latent chagrin-an ill concealed discontent, that reached almost a sense of shame, "Small clouds," he said, "are arising in the horizon that are ominous of wounded pride, of self-deception, of new-sown jealousies and even of hatred"-civil strites in the company itself, of which the seeds were sown on the English voyage. He said:-"If the English manager made money by the services of the company the eminent artists were themselves far from meeting with theartistic consideration and personal success to which they were in every way entitled." It will be observed that our correspondent did not